The People's Korea

JUN 10 1982

No. 1,095 EVERY SATURDAY JUNE 5, 1982 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00)

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2,000 Students of 2 Seoul Universities Demonstrate, Urge Gen. Chon to Quit

South Korean students continued to demonstrate demanding the resignation of Gen. Chon Du Hwan; 2,000 students were involved in May 27 demonstrations.

On May 27, 1,500 students of Dongguk University, Seoul's private school, staged an on-campus demonstration demanding the Chon junta quit.

Hundreds of riot police stormed into the campus of the private university to squash the anti-Chon demonstration.

Witnesses said that at least five students were taken into custody following a four-hour disturbance which was put down by riot police armed with clubs and tear gas.

They said the demonstration on the Dongguk campus began around noon when two or three students scattered dissident leaflets among fellow students. They also said several other outbursts followed at other points in which 200 to 1,500 students were involved.

Police fired tear gas at the demonstrators, who fought back by hurling stones and chanted anti-"government" slogans, including a demand that Chon Du Hwan resign, the witnesses said.

Elsewhere in Seoul the same day, an anti-Chon demonstration also broke out at Seoul National University where, faculty members said, about 500 students took part. After the demonstration lessons were suspended in a number of colleges of the university.

The anti-Chon demonstration of Seoul National University students was staged in memory of Kim Tae Hun, a student who killed himself by jumping off a building in protest against the Chon junta while participating in a massive demonstration against it on May 27 last year.

Earlier on May 25, students of Sookmyung Women's University, a prestigious girl school in Seoul, distributed handbills calling for an anti-Chon struggle.

At around one on the afternoon that day two students scattered 250 copies of leaflets denouncing the Chon military junta on the campus and called hundreds of students there to a demonstration.

The police detained the two students on May 27 on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

Chairman Han on Presidential Birthday Celebrations

The celebrations of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung greatly helped enhance his standing and that of the dear leader Kim Jong Il in the international community.

Making this comment, Mr. Han Duk Su reported to a gathering of over 3,500 Korean residents in the Kanto districts that the two leaders are in top shape.

The reporter was addressing on May 26 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Center built at the Tokyo Korean High School.

He is Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The May 26 gathering was set up to hear to Chairman Han's report on his month-long visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to attend the birthday celebrations.

"Today, the great leader is wisely leading our revolution and the world revolution with the same enthusiasm which marked his triumphal return to the homeland in 1945," said Chairman Han.

"The dear leader Secretary Kim Jong Il who is the great successor to the Juche cause is in a top condition. He is displaying a well-advised leadership quality in all the activities of both the Party and the State."

In his report Chairman Han repeatedly used the words "the great leader and the dear leader."

He recalled that the presidential birthday celebrations were attended by a total of 1,050 foreign dignitaries coming from 118 countries in 226 delegations, including 14 heads of state, deputy heads of state, and premiers, nine party leaders and 37 special envoys.

Nine countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe sent art troupes composed of renowned stars to join the birthday celebrations in Pyongyang, Chairman Han said.

President Kim Il Sung received more than 3,300 cables, letters and messages from all parts of the globe, the reporter said. Gifts from Japanese people alone totalled 1,300, added the Chairman.

Chairman Han called the special attention of the audience to the fact that among the gifts sent from abroad is a specially-made folding screen presented by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The reporter said that embroidered on both sides of the screen are green bamboo forests and rare birds soaring high in the sky toward the sun.

The silk folding screen was manufactured by a team of master handicraftsmen selected nationwide by the Chinese Party Central Committee, Chairman Han said. Telling the audience of over 3,500 people that it took Chinese experts one year to complete the screen, the reporter said that the gift conveyed the unanimous prayers of the Chinese Party and people for a long life of President Kim Il Sung.

Chairman Han also disclosed that the Chinese Party Chairman Hu Yaobang arranged a banquet at the Great Hall of People to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung where the Chinese leader made a congratulatory speech. The Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang attended a birthday reception by the DPRK Ambassador to Peking and made a similar speech there.

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, the Chongryun Chairman said, made public the decision of his Government to award President Kim Il Sung his country's highest order, Order of Jose Marti while attending a reception hosted by the Korean envoy to Havana.

President Kim Il Sung received Rumanian Socialist Republic Star Order the First Class from Rumania, Order of Karl Marx from Democratic Germany and honorary doctorate from Peru on the occasion of his 70th birthday, Chairman Han told the May 26 meeting.

Reporting that a total of 26 industrial plants were built in the DPRK in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader, Chairman Han quoted President Kim Il Sung as saying that Chongryun has assisted in the solution of a host of issues which the homeland has failed to solve and thereby largely contributed to socialist construction there.

Chairman Han also disclosed that Chongryun has shipped to Pyongyang a large number of machinery equipment including electronic devices. He said that more than 100,000 volumes of books on various fields have been presented to the homeland which President Kim Il Sung described as "very valuable."

Referring to the role of Mr. Kim Jong Il, Chairman Han called him "a genius of ideology and theory."

He recalled that Mr. Kim Jong Il organized a national seminar on Juche in the nation's capital on March 31 where he unveiled his dissertation "On the Juche Idea."

As far back as March, 1979, Mr. Kim Jong Il proposed the construction of a Tower of the Juche Idea and an Arch of Triumph in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, said the reporter.

Both were completed and opened to the public before the birthday.

According to the reporter, the newly-built tower stands 170 meters and is built with granite rocks. With the tower rising on the bank of the Taedong River, there is a watergout in the center of the river jetting water 150 meters above the surface. The Arch of Triumph is 60 meters high.

Mr. Kim Jong Il, the reporter revealed, led a gigantic construction project which involved the building of numerous major complexes, including a super-sophisticated motion picture studio, first-class by the world standard.

With regard to agriculture, Chairman Han said the dear leader is energetically leading the campaign to work new innovations in grain production in accordance with the farming-first policy.

DPRK Stamp

300 Workers at U.S. Mil. Base Go on Strike

Some 300 south Koreans working for U.S. forces went on strike in protest against the step to cut back their wages and working hours, reported Seoul's leading daily Dong-A Ilbo on April 30.

At U.S. military bases in Paju and Tongduchong areas, Kyonggi Province, the south Koreans went on strike on the morning of April 30.

The U.S. authorities decided to reduce working hours per week from the present 40 hours to 32 hours.

Meanwhile, over 800 workers of the Ilsin Steel Corporation, Ltd., in Seoul staged a strike on May 17. The company is the second largest steel-maker in south Korea which was declared insolvent for its role of the Lee-Chang team scandal involving $1 billion.

Gathered on the playground of the factory, they strongly demanded that the livelihood of more than 29,000 family members of the employees be guaranteed and dismissal allowances and wages paid.

For the moment, no prospect is of their demands being met. The president of the company is under arrest.

45th Anniversary of Victory of Pochonbo Battle

June 4 is the 45th anniversary of the victory of the Pochonbo Battle (June 4, 1937), against the Japanese Army which had occupied Korea since 1910.

Then Pochonbo was a strategic stronghold of Japanese imperialists located on Korea China border.

The triumph in this battle of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) led by General Kim Il Sung showed to the whole world that the Korean people were not dead but were alive.

* * * *

General Kim Il Sung was planning to lead his units into the fatherland, in order to inspire the Korean people with belief in victory. In March 1937, he held a conference of commanding officers of the KPRA units in Hsikang, Fusung county, Presently Chilin Province, China, where he put forward his plan to advance into Korea.

His operational plan was mapped out, considering the prevailing situation in and around Korea.

In 1937, militarist Japan was busy making preparations for a war of aggression against mainland China and the Soviet Union.

The Japanese were itching for the conquest of all Asia.

"Punitive" campaigns were repeatedly launched against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army from the end of 1936 to the early spring of the following year.

Korea's internal situation in those days was terrible indeed. Japan, while talking much about "Japan and Korea are one" or "The Japanese and Koreans are of the same ancestry," imprisoned and slaughtered the patriots. They not only obliterated the national culture of Korea but also banned the use of the Korean language. The Koreans had their farmlands confiscated to make room for munition factories and the national economy fell into a state of complete bankruptcy.

Therefore, the planned Pochonbo Battle had to be won. It was so important to the future course of the Korean people's national liberation struggle.

Action plans were worked out for each unit. The main force led by the General was to advance into Pochonbo from the secret camp of Hsikang, Fusung county, via Changpai; the unit commanded by Regiment Commander Choe Hyon was to advance east to the Musan area through Antu, Holung to provide cover for the attacking main unit, and then to return to the secret camp of Hehhsiatzukou, Changpai county after mopping up the defeated enemy troops; and the remaining units were to strike the enemy from the west, moving to Changpai from the Linchiang area bordering on Korea.

A special unit was sent in advance, to confuse the enemy. After a successful confusion of the enemy, the main force was ordered into a march on Pochonbo.

On June 2, this expeditionary force took one night's rest in a village located at the entrance to Erhshihsantaokou. The following morning they climbed Kusigol Hill.

Under cover of night they marched again and reached the Kusi River. Building a floating bridge, they quickly crossed the river.

It was just before dawn when they reached the top of Konjangduk, where they took rest. It was June 4.

It was at ten o'clock that night that reports of guns were heard through darkness and reverberated across the streets. An attack was mounted on Pochonbo by the KPRA.

Photo shows a panorama of the Pochonbo Battle (June 4, 1937). General Kim Il Sung makes a strong appeal to the local people for redoubled efforts for national liberation, after defeating the Japanese garrison in Pochonbo.

In a moment, red flames flared up.

Pochonbo was as bright as daylight. Raging fires quickly consumed the Myun (sub-county) Office, the Forest Protection Office, the Post Office, the Fire Defence Hall and the Bankers' Association Building. Flames went shooting up high into the sky, the result of the swift occupation of the police substation and other local organs. The attack on Pochonbo was a great beacon fire.

"Long Live General Kim Il Sung! "
"Long Live the Korean Revolution! "
"Long Live Independent Korea! "

With these shouts, their fellow countrymen, men and women, young and old, rushed out from all the alleys and lanes, cried for joy and hugged the People's Revolutionary Armymen. Throughout the streets were scattered handbills of the "10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" and the proclamation entitled "Appeal to the Korean People" which was issued in the name of General Kim Il Sung.

Stories of Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army Written by Japanese Witnesses

Here are stories about the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army led by General Kim Il Sung written by two Japanese with war experiences. Both writers spent years in China while Japan invaded Korea and China.

Supported by Broad Masses

By Takizawa Haruhiko (58), a resident of Nagano Prefecture, Japan. In the period of the Japanese colonization of Korea, he studied medicine and foreign languages at Harbin Gakuin University. After graduation from the university, he served for the South Manchuria Railway's Protective Force as a special serviceman (warrant officer). He once participated in a "punitive expedition" against the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army. After the liberation, he became an army doctor of the Eighth Route Army of China. He met the then General Kim Il Sung twice. He called himself Nam when he was in China.

* * * *

When I was a 6th-year primary school pupil I went to China and graduated from the Fusung Junior High School. Then, I entered Harbin Gakuin University in 1940. The university was a four-year school which trained special servicemen. It had almost all the subjects relating to information and strategy, and commerce, banking and medical arts so that students were trained as special servicemen who could disguise themselves as peoples of any profession or trade.

At that time, I was already sure that Japan was in great difficulties in its agression against Korea and China and that its aggressive occupation of these countries would not continue long.

Some actual facts made me think so. Even though the Japanese military frequently talked about the construction of a paradise in China and Korea and about "Japan-Korea harmony and unity", actually, Japanese despised Koreans and Chinese calling them "senjin" (Koreans) and "chankoro" (Chinese). Koreans looked at Japanese with hateful eyes. Moreover, the fame of General Kim Il Sung who led the anti-Japanese armed struggle, was daily spreading among the Korean people.

In 1943, I once went to the foot of Mt. Paektu when I was forced to join in a "punitive expedition" against guerillas, even though I was a student then. After passing through dark and deep jungles we found a small village which seemed to have about 50 inhabitants. That was said to be a liberated village where only olds, women and children lived. "Punitive forces" were usually ordered to torture guerillas' wives when their husbands were out, and husbands when their wives were absent. At that time, too, we harshly tortured women for three days in order to know about their connection with guerillas. But no one confessed. When we went back to the headquarters without getting any information, higher officials were very much angry and said to us, "You had to kill all of them!"

Sometimes, at check points old people and peasants' wives and daughters were caught on their way to serve food and supply medicines to guerillas. They were all shot to death. I often saw innocent people killed. Many old people helped guerillas. When some of them were arrested by Japanese soldiers, they were tortured brutally. They were hung from trees and lashed for days. Japanese forced them to drink much water and trampled down their swollen bellies. They tirelessly tortured Koreans.

The most vicious fact was that the arrested Korean guerillas and underground activists who were called "maruta" (logs in Japanese) were taken to Harbin Station and carried on trucks to outside the city where the Ishii unit (the 731 unit) was waiting for. The Ishii unit took the living bodies of Koreans and Chinese for their experiments for bacteriological warfare. I once dissected one of these dead bodies. When I saw Japanese experimenting on Koreans and Chinese as if they were animals, my hatred for the Japanese military grew more and more in my heart. Lucky were those people who were released after the liberation, but most of them were killed. The Nazis were said to be most brutal, but Japanese were not second to them.

When I began to have doubts about Japan's aggressive war, its defeat seemed to be near. Police stations in Harbin were often attacked by guerillas. I once helped a guerilla flee from a Japanese unit.

In 1943, I think, the situation turned so tense that we could no longer continue "mopping up" operations against "communist bandits". Even cadres of the special

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service became restless. As guerilla activities were more active despite frequent arrests, a professor at Harbin Gakuin University deplored, "We would never be able to defeat them, as they are so closely united. In order to find out Kim Il Sung, we have to arrest all the Koreans."

I came to sympathize with Koreans and Chinese who were forced to live in slavery under the Japanese colonial rule, and who had their own home countries taken away by the Japanese. This made me have friendly feelings toward Korean and Chinese underground activists.

On April 15, 1945, Japan was defeated. The Japanese army and police in Harbin were disarmed by Koreans and Soviet armymen some days after the liberation.

I was recommended by a Chinese friend, an underground worker, to join in the Eighth Route Army. I became a doctor for the army on September 5, 1945. Since then, I had spent a life worth living for as an army doctor of the Chinese People's Liberation Army for 13 years.

The unforgettable event in my life in China was my meeting with General Kim Il Sung when I went to Korea as an army doctor of the Chinese army. At that time Korea was just liberated and was full of enthusiasm for the construction of a new state. All the Koreans were working hard. However, as a result of brutal Japanese colonization, medical supplies were still woefully insufficient.

I once worked at an army hospital in Pyongyang. I was busy there, as many Korean patients visited there everyday. Since we did not have anesthesia, we took out bullets from patients' bodies without using anesthesia. This made my heart ache. Once when I treated a soldier in this way, he roard, "Why do you treat me so painfully!? Do the Japanese still look down on us and hurt Koreans even though you were defeated!? Algo, algo (oh, oh)! Damn this Japanese, I'll pay off my 36-year-long grudge!"

I could not explain to the shouting man as I could not speak Korean. General Kim Il Sung happened to come there. He softly said to the soldier, "Don't say such a thing. Comrade Nam is helping us in a spirit of international solidarity. He is one of our comrades."

"Because we do not have enough anesthesia, we have to suffer many difficulties and pain. But we must be patient." I was told this by the interpreter. Then the patient said that he understood, and apologized me.

Thanks to the General, I and the soldier came to be very close friends and later I was invited to his home where I got from him pickled roots of broad bellflowers.

In the year following the start of the Korean War, I went to Korea again as an army doctor of the Chinese People's Volunteers Army and met General Kim Il Sung. The General remembered me and frankly talked to me in Russian and Japanese. The young General, 38 years old then, with his hair neatly parted, lightheartedly talked to everyone with smiles. He was never haughty as other bigwigs are. He was a really popular leader with a broad mind. His personality attracts people, who in turn deeply respect their leader throughout the years before and after the liberation and even today. This has enabled him to continuously stands at the head of the Korean people, too.

I once found myself on the side of oppressors, but repenting of my past life, I came to live a life worth living for and I got many Korean friends. It was lucky that I could meet General Kim Il Sung two times and was warmly encouraged by him. These meetings made me resolute to contribute to international solidarity and national equality.

Appears in Unexpected Places At Unexpected Moments

By Otomaru Kunihiko (62), a resident of Miyakojo City, Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan. From 1936 to 1945 he served the Tunghua County Police Station in Chilin Province, China, as an organizer of "punitive forces".

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In 1936–1945 I worked at the Tunghua County Police Station as a staff member of the police affairs section. I was in charge of organizing "punitive forces."

At that time, Chilin Province had eight police stations. I ordered them to be ready to form "punitive forces" at any time. In short, since the Korean guerilla army appeared in unexpected places at unexpected moments over broad areas, there was no alternative but to organize "punitive forces" by gathering all police forces, to cope with guerillas.

However, guerillas' activities became so active that police alone could not face them. At that time, guerillas went into Chientao Province passing through Tunghua county. When guerillas left Tunghua, its police forces did not chase them, because each police station had a responsible territory of jurisdiction and they feared guerillas. Frankly speaking, if police chased them, they would be in danger, so they just posed as if they were pursuing guerillas, while feeling relieved when they heard that guerillas were out of their responsible territory.

The Japanese military, not satisfied with the attitude of the police, started chasing the Korean guerillas in all areas in China, by forming "punitive forces" together with the Manchukuo Army and the Manchurian police.

When guerillas went into Chientao through Chilin, they took the Hailung county-Tunghua county-Liuhe county course. So in these areas, 2,260-strong police forces were always stationed. Units of the Kwangtung Army and the Manchukuo Army were also sent to villages. I organized these police forces under the command of the Nozoe unit of the Japanese army.

The Nozoe unit consisted of 6 divisions comprising 3,600 men. However, they disliked fighting and sent Manchukuo armymen and Manchurian police to the front line as cannon fodder. While placing themselves in safe places, Japanese just commanded Chinese to go ahead. The unit was hated by Chinese, as it reported to the military headquarters about good battle results made by Chinese as if they had been their own.

As a result, casualties were less among the Japanese soldiers than among the Chinese armymen and the Chinese police units whom I organized. In addition, when the Japanese had their food, arms and other supplies captured by guerillas, they reported that they had used them all. They cooked up the casualty figures, reporting decreasing them than actual figures. They only considered saving face.

Contrary to this, the guerilla army fought well and their units still remember well one Japanese staff officer saying, Japanese troops and Korean guerillas differed as adults and children did.

Actually, even when a 50-member guerilla unit was surrounded by 300–500 Japanese soldiers, Japanese were killed more than Koreans.

Since guerillas armed themselves with arms plundered from the Manchukuo Army and police forces, Japanese units were better armed than they. However, guerillas were surprisingly strong. This was because they were inspired by the cause of achieving national liberation by defeating Japanese aggressors and because they were well organized by their leader General Kim Il Sung. They behaved well in villages. They bought things with money and never harmed people. By contrast, Japanese forced people to bring them money, goods and women and behaved badly whenever they stayed in villages. They were hated by the people.

Guerillas were good at launching surprise attacks on the Japanese.

I think it was in 1936 that the Nozoe unit was attacked by guerillas in a mountain. The Japanese were on a narrow one-way road where they could not advance nor return, but they were just stopped. As a result, most of the men in the unit were killed, including the company commander of the unit.

In 1939, Independence Guard Unit commander Sakekawa was killed by the guerilla army together with his force. At that time, his horse returned with his dead body on its back. That was the only body among these of the annihilated unit that returned to the Japanese. Heading of this, Nozoe, battalion commander of the Nozoe unit, flew into fury.

The Kwangtung Army was shamed of these battles in which two commanders were killed. After this, the Japanese army decided that "it was not proper that only the Kwangtung armymen were victimized. There will be casualties from the Manchukuo Army next time."

At that time, four Japanese police special servicemen at the Tunghua County Police Station, including Nishikawa, chief officer of its police affair who was my superior and worked with me in the same office room, and Fukushima, Tunghua Provincial Governor, went to the mountain together with spies to "persuade" the guerillas to surrender. However, on the contrary, they were captured by the General Kim Il Sung-led guerilla army and killed by them. Later, the Japanese Military announced their death, calling them "four heroic fighters in Tunghua."

However, it can be said that these four men were driven into death by the Japanese military. This was because, at that time the Manchukuo Army and police were engaged in "persuasion" operations in several areas, going to many places with food, clothes and other things. For the Japanese military who lost commanders and many other soldiers, their activities seemed to be "soft". They even thought Chinese were helping guerillas. Well informed of the thinking of the Japanese military, Manchurian police was too eager to succeed in "persuation" operations. As a result, they were killed.

The difference between the Korean guerilla army and Japanese "punitive forces" can be found easily in the fact that the Korean army was a troop fighting for national liberation while Japanese fought just for fame.

I came back to Japan in the year following Japan's defeat. It was already about 40 years ago. However, my deep impression of the guerilla army which I admired, particularly their ways of fighting, even though they were enemies, is still as fresh in my memory as when I was in China. I think it was a miracle that they fought for 15 years in mountains where temperature fall to tens of degrees below zero in winter. Among the guerillas, there were many who had their fingers frostbiten and they had to fight against hunger during the struggle. But they fought tenaciously, rising again and again, and finally they won their liberation.

Whenever I think of the DPRK today, I remember the undaunted and dignified anti-Japanese guerillas.

F. M. Memorandum on 100-Year Korea-U.S. History

The DPRK Foreign Ministry issued May 20 the following memorandum on the centennial of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty":

Highlights

The Korea-U.S. Treaty is a treacherous document and a brigandish aggressive paper.

The 100-year-long Korea-U.S. history is a sanguinary history of aggression, plunder and murder by the Americans and a bitter history of disgrace and distress forced upon the Korean population.

The Korea-U.S. Treaty is called an aggressive and subjugating unequal treaty which was foisted up by appeasing the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers of Korea.

The aggressive and unequal character of the treaty finded concentric manifestation in such provision as extraterritoriality limiting or ignoring the execution of sovereignty by the Korean feudal Government.

This, in a nutshell, means that the Korean Government was only obliged to protect the lives and properties of Americans, having no right to punish American criminals.

The subjugating and unequal nature of the treaty can be also clearly illustrated in the provisions on the treatment of the most favoured nation.

The Americans' tactics in putting up Japanese imperialism, were designed to contain the influence of other powers in Korea and share the sphere of influence with Japan. Because the Americans were not prepared militarily at that time to overpower their rivals and establish their exclusive domination in Korea.

Then, the Americans suppressed and hampered the anti-Japanese patriotic movement of the Korean people in open conspiracy with the Japanese rulers and zealously instigated their aggression of Korea.

The aggressive scheme of the U.S. became more undisguised after the Second World War.

After landing in south Korea in September 1945, the Americans provoked the Korean War in an attempt to "swallow the whole of Korea, not half of it."

The grave crimes committed by the Americans are that they keep the homogeneous nation divided into two and oppose its reunification.

Since controlling south Korea, the U.S. ruling quarters have begun to convert south Korea into a commodity market of U.S. monopoly capital, a supplier of raw materials and natural resources and a place for investment of U.S. capital.

As a result, the total amount of money the Americans have earned in south Korea since the August 15 liberation in 1945 runs into over $120,000 million.

Among the massacres of Koreans committed by the Americans are the genocides in Sinchon county during the Korean War and in Kwangju in May 1980.

A noisy campaign about "amity," "friendship" and "cooperation" by the Americans and the south Koreans are intended to foster U.S.-worshipping flunkyism among the south Korean people, halt their anti-U.S., anti-Chon Du Hwan sentiments, perpetuate the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea and continue with ease with their brigandish aggressive and treacherous acts in the future.

As long as the U.S. troops remain in south Korea and the American policy of aggression on Korea continues, neither the complete national sovereignty of the Korean people, nor the uniform development of the nation, nor peace there are thinkable.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets are now staging a farce of embellishing the history of one hundred years following the signing of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" as a history of "friendship" and "cooperation."

This is a most shameless fabrication of history and an intolerable insult to the Korean people.

Today the entire Korean people condemn with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets for blatantly faking up the centenary history of Korea-U.S. relations.

The stark historic facts prove that the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" was a treacherous document which opened to the U.S. imperialists a way for their aggression on Korea and a brigandish aggressive paper which brought immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people.

The history of Korea-U.S. relations over the last one hundred years after the signing of this "treaty" was a sanguinary history of aggression, plunder and murder caused by U.S. imperialism and a bitter history of disgrace and distress forced upon the Korean people.

Considering it necessary to make clear the aggressive and subjugating content of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" and expose to the whole world truth about the U.S. imperialists' aggression and the treacheries of the south Korean puppets, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes public this memorandum.

"Korea-U.S. Treaty" Aggressive And Subjugating Unequal Treaty

The "Korea-U.S. Treaty" was signed between the U.S. ruling quarters and the feudal rulers of Korea one hundred years ago, on May 22, 1882.

It is, in every respect, an aggres-

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F. M. Memorandum on 100-Year Korea-U.S. History

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sive and subjugating unequal treaty which the U.S. aggressors faked up by appeasing and deceiving the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers of Korea at that time under the hypocritic slogans of "peace" and "friendship".

It was an offspring of the U.S. aggressive policy against Korea for invading and dominating Korea.

The background of the signing of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" and its contents vividly show its aggressive and subjugating nature.

The U.S. ruling quarters, which had been covetous of the rich resources and military strategic position of Korea from long ago, had dreamed of occupying Korea and reducing her to a strategic base for future continental aggression.

U.S. imperialism which had fattened and grown on ceaseless aggression and plunder of lesser nations, stretched out its tentacles of aggression to far-off Asia and on a global scale far beyond the Western Hemisphere in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Having expanded its territory to the Pacific coast by wresting a vast land of the Western part through its brigandish war of aggression against Mexico, U.S. imperialism stepped up its aggression on the East in full scale.

From the moment when it took its first step of aggression into the East with the greedy ambition to grab the vast Asian continent, U.S. imperialism darted its sharp eyes of aggression to Korea, a military strategic point.

As to this, an American T. Dennett said in his book:

"For more than thirty years before the Spanish-American war there had been among some Americans, especially naval authorities, a feeling that the United States ought to possess at least a naval base in the Far East. At times Korean ports had been discussed in that connection." ("Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War", New York, 1925, p.108)

The U.S. aggressors thought that they could subjugate feudal Korea without much difficulty.

But it was a big mistake.

Their aggressive attempt to bring the Korean people to their knees with the threat of naval armament suffered a shameful defeat from the beginning.

The U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman" which illegally sailed up, in 1866 the Taedong River deep into the inland without so much as the Korean Government's entry permit and high-handedly committed espionage and pillage was sent to the bottom of the river by valiant resistance of the Korean people.

Under this pretext, the United States organized an expeditionary fleet 1,230 strong with five warships and more than 80 guns and provoked an open war of aggression in May 1871 by sending it to the sea off Kanghwa Island of Korea.

But the U.S. aggressor troops were dealt a heavy blow by the stubborn counterattack of the Korean army and shamefully took to flight. This told the U.S. aggressors that they could not make Korea give in with threat and blackmail by arms.

So, the U.S. aggressors resorted to a craftier method, changing their tactics from "gunboat diplomacy" to "smiling diplomacy."

While disguising themselves as a "friend" of the Korean people, the U.S. aggressors chose a roundabout way of using Japan as the guide in an attempt to attain their aggressive object in Korea.

In 1880 they attempted to force the feudal Government of Korea to sign a Korea-U.S. Treaty through the Japanese Government, but failed.

Later, the U.S. ruling quarters, craftily taking advantage of the Japanese imperialists' invasion of Korea growing wanton, from which the feudal rulers of Korea felt a big threat, forced them to agree to the conclusion of the subjugating "Korea-U.S. Treaty" cheating them with honeyed words of "protecting" Korea from Japan's invasion.

The "Korea-U.S. Treaty" concluded through appeasement and deception, fraud and swindle was an aggressive one that opened the road of aggression on Korea to the U.S. imperialists.

It was also a subjugating unequal treaty which granted only brigandish rights to the U.S. imperialists and forced humiliating duties on the feudal Government and people of Korea.

Articles 2, 3 and 6 of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" stipulated the opening of Korean ports to the United States and granting to Americans of the right of residence and lease of land and house and the unlimited commercial activities at the opened ports.

According to this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors exploited and plundered the Korean people, freely entering Pusan, Wonsan and other ports already opened by Japan.

The aggressive and unequal character of the "treaty" finds concentric manifestation in its having such brigandish provisions as extraterritoriality limiting or ignoring the execution of sovereignty by the Korean feudal Government.

Article 4 of the "treaty" stipulated that in case Americans humiliated the Korean people or did harm to their lives and properties in the land of Korea, they should be punished not by Korean law but by U.S. law after being transferred to the U.S. consul or officials dispatched by the United States and that when a Korean caused losses to the houses or properties of Americans, the Korean Government should arrest the criminal and sentence him to capital punishment with an immediate mobilization of the army at the request of the U.S. consul.

What a brigandish logic it was!

This, in a nutshell, meant that the Korean Government was only obliged to protect the lives and properties of Americans, having no right to punish American criminals.

It is the publicly recognized usage of international law that all foreigners should observe the law and order of the country where they reside or stay and when they violate, they must be punished by the law of that country.

However, the U.S. aggressors laid it down that the Americans who committed crimes in Korea should be punished not by Korean law but by U.S. law, so that Americans could have things their way in Korea.

This fully reveals the shamelessness and burglarious nature of the U.S. imperialists.

The subjugating and unequal nature of the "treaty" can be clearly seen in the provision on the "treatment of the most favoured nation."

In its Article 14 the U.S. imperialists laid down even the special privilege that though not mentioned in the "treaty," U.S. officials and Americans should unconditionally enjoy the benefits which the Korean Government granted to other countries or merchants of other nations.

Thus, the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" was an aggressive treaty that opened to the U.S. imperialists a road of their Korean aggression and an unequal and subjugating one that outrageously trampled upon the national sovereignty of the Korean people.

The aggressive nature of the "treaty" was also clearly revealed by the report sent by U.S. minister to China Young to the U.S. State Secretary, in which he said "I think that this treaty is very important in setting foot on Korea and opening the door of Korea" and stressed it is favourable for expanding the influence of the United States in Asia with Korea as a springboard. ("U.S. Diplomatic Document" 1882, p.172)

However hard the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets may try to describe this aggressive "treaty" as a "friendly" treaty, they can never conceal the stark historic facts.

U.S. Imperialism Is Not "Defender" and "Helper," But Aggressor, Plunderer And Murderer

The history of one century in Korea since the conclusion of the brigandish "Korea-U.S. Treaty" was a blood-stained history of aggression, plunder and murder by U.S. imperialism.

The forgers of history are now carrying on a political propaganda campaign full of swindle to present the 100-year history of aggression, plunder and murder by U.S. imperialism in Korea as a history of "amity," "friendship" and "cooperation."

On May 11 U.S. President Reagan even proclaimed a "week of commemoration of the centenary of the Korea-U.S. Treaty on the establishment of relations" and attempted to reverse the history of aggression by shamelessly claiming that the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" opened a new page in the companionship between Korea and the United States and he was proud of the role of the Americans in the Korean history.

Earlier, U.S. Vice-President Bush, during his south Korean tour, let out a string of balderdash extolling the 100-year history of Korea-U.S. relations as one with aggression, plunder and murder on the part of U.S. imperialism, telling the puppet bosses that he hoped there would be another dinner 100 years hereafter for waving Korea-U.S. relations of friendship for the next 100 years.

But no euphuistic phrases can cover up the crimes of the U.S. imperialists. Korean aggression stained with blood.

The U.S. aggressors immediately began to hew the path of aggression on Korea by taking advantage of the unequal "treaty" created in the "treaty" under the mask of "protector" and "helper" after cheating the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers of Korea into signing the aggressive unequal treaty.

The U.S. aggressors who were not prepared militarily at that time to overpower their rivals and establish their exclusive domination in Korea schemed to put up Japanese imperialism to contain the influences of other powers in Korea and share the sphere of influence with them.

Casting off even the mask of "protector" of Korea that they wore when concluding the "Korea-U.S. Treaty," the U.S. imperialists suppressed and hampered the anti-Japanese patriotic struggle of the Korean people by a sinister method in open conspiracy with the Japanese imperialists and zealously instigated the Japanese imperialist aggression of Korea.

U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt, when he read the draft Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty worked out by Japanese imperialism, which was presented to him by the Japanese minister in Washington, said: "I agree with the Japanese including its domination over Korea in the conditions of peace." ("Theodore Roosevelt and His Period" Vol. 1, p.380-381)

According to this, in July 1905, the U.S. Government dispatched Secretary of the Army Taft to Japan to sign a "secret agreement" with the then Japanese Prime Minister Katsura.

In this "secret agreement", the United States approved the occupation of Korea by Japan in return for the latter's assurances that it would not encroach on the vested interests of the U.S. in Korea and would not invade the Philippines, a colony of the United States after the Russo-Japanese War.

In November 1905, when the Japanese imperialists forced the "Ulsa (1905) Protectorate Treaty" upon Korea, reducing her to a virtual colony of Japan, the U.S. imperialists supported it with greater zeal than any other powers.

Article 1 of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" stipulated that when a third country took an unwarrantable act against one of the two signatories, the other part would immediately render help for a "smooth solution," thus expressing "friendly" relations.

Accordingly, the feudal Government of Korea asked the U.S. Government to help nullify the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" forced upon it by Japanese imperialism.

But U.S. State Secretary Root refused it, saying:

"It is totally impossible to apply the provisions of the Korea-U.S. treaty, now that the Korean Government put itself completely under the protection of the Japanese Government." ("Japanese Diplomatic Documents" Vol. 38, Book One, pp.673-675)

Even when an emissary of the King of Korea went to ask for help in the revocation of the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty," the U.S. rulers turned him away at the porch, saying that they could not but recognize the "treaty" and the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" had become invalid. And they were the first to withdraw their legation from Seoul.

It is the height of absurdity for the U.S. imperialists, who had zealously helped the Japanese imperialists' Korean aggression by concluding the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" faked up under their pressure, to shamelessly talk about "friendship" and "amity," poddling this filth of history today.

The aggressive scheme of U.S. imperialism to reduce the Korean people to colonial slaves, wearing the mask of "peace" and "friendship," became more undisguised after the Second World War.

Upon landing in south Korea under the cloak of "liberator" in September 1945, the U.S. imperialist aggressors declared south Korea as their area under their military occupation and enforced a military administration, openly lording it over as a colonial ruler taking all powers of south Korea in their hands.

MacArthur, the murderous general, stated in the proclamation No. 1 as follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as commander-in-chief, United States army forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof, and announce the following conditions of the occupation.

"All powers of government over territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof will be for the present exercised under my authority.

"Persons will obey promptly all my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely.

"For all purposes during the military control English will be the official language."

Originally, the U.S. army was to land in south Korea to disarm the Japanese aggression troops in Korea south of the 38th parallel according to a decision of the allied powers. Accordingly, there was no reason or ground whatsoever for them to establish a military government over liberated south Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists used the landing of their troops in south Korea as a good occasion for gratifying their desire to rule Korea which they had entertained for more than a whole century.

Having occupied south Korea and placed it under their control, the U.S. imperialists would not remain contented with this.

Their design was to swallow the whole of Korea, not half of it.

For this purpose, they provoked a brigandish war of aggression in Korea.

What recorded the most shameless and criminal page in the centenary history of their Korean aggression was the provocation of this hateful war of aggression in Korea.

In an attempt to bring the Korean people to their knees, the U.S. imperialists committed the most brutal acts of war without precedent in any war history.

They could not subdue the Korean people by any means, but suffered a shameful defeat in face of the heroic resistance of the Korean people.

Far from drawing a proper lesson out of this, the U.S. imperialists have engaged in aggression and war provocation manoeuvres against the Korean people, remaining in south Korea after the ceasefire.

In August 1953, they fabricated the so-called "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty," a replica of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty," to justify the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and have feverishly hastened preparations for a new war to invade the whole of Korea.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists have now entered an extremely grave stage.

The Reagan administration cries that the Korean Peninsula is an "important area" vital to the interests of the United States, like Europe and Middle East, and that the United States "would not hesitate to use armed forces to protect it."

Openly stating that they "would not rule out the use of nuclear weapons in Korea in case of emergency," they are even hatching a plot to introduce neutron bombs and nuclear field missiles into south Korea and leading the situation to the brink of war, rendering it more strained.

The grave crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea are that they keep the homogeneous nation with a long history and culture divided into two and desperately oppose reunification of the country desired so ardently by the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists who suffered an ignominious defeat in the Korean War of aggression have obstructed the reunification of Korea in every way, defining the creation of "two Koreans" as the core of their Korean policy.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced reasonable proposals for national salvation a hundred and scores times to settle the problem of national reunification independently and peacefully on a democratic principle. But due to the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to perpetuate the national division, none of them has been realised and the Korean people are suffering unbearable misfortunes and distress from the national division

(Continued on page 5)

F. M. Memorandum on 100-Year Korea-U.S. History

(Continued from page 4)

continuing for nearly 40 years after the liberation.

The history of last one century recorded by the U.S. imperialists in Korea was a history of aggression and a history of crimes committed by them to bar the reunification of Korea and impose the tragedy of national split upon the Korean people.

The past history also shows that the U.S. imperialists are the most rapacious freebooters against Korea and truculent murderers against the Korean people.

Having wrested from Korea numerous privileges including the rights to free trade, low-rate tariff, consular jurisdiction, extraterritoriality and treatment of a most-favored nation under the subjugating "Korea-U.S. Treaty", the U.S. ruling quarters began to convert Korea into a commodity market of U.S. monopoly capital, a supplier of raw materials and natural resources and a place for investment of U.S. capital.

Under the "treaty" the U.S. aggressors also squeezed many economic concessions from the feudal Government of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists had their economic concessions in Korea protected by the Japanese imperialists in exchange for their active support to the latter's policy of occupation of Korea and committed economic pillage against Korea, backed by the latter.

They had sold at high prices petroleum, tobacco, sugar and other surplus goods from their country and, instead, shipped home gold, silver and other precious metals from Korea.

At the four mines of Unsan, Suan, Changsong and Chiksan they plundered 80 per cent of the total gold and silver output of Korea 1909 to 1920.

Further, the U.S. imperialists set up a slave trade organ called "the Continental Development Company" and committed without hesitation the thrice-cursed criminal act of selling tens of thousands of Koreans under the name of "immigration."

The U.S. imperialists who enforced the military occupation system in south Korea after the Second World War seized and plundered 85 per cent of the south Korean economy under the name of the "vested property" and turned south Korea into their commodity market and a colony supplying them with raw materials.

After the Korean War they trumped up one after another aggressive "treaties" and "agreements," such as the "Agreement of the Korea-U.S. Joint Economic Committee on Planning for Economic Reconstruction and Financial Stability" and the "Korea-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation" and further tightened their control over the south Korean economy and, under the pretext of "aid" they totally subordinated the south Korean economy to them by forcing their surplus commodities at a high monopolistic price on south Korea.

The total amount of money they have earned in south Korea through investment of capital, unequal exchange in trade and shift of the expenses for the upkeep of U.S. troops there up to this day since the August 15 liberation in 1945 runs into over 120,000 million dollars.

It is not accidental that south Korean publications deplored, saying that the U.S. imperialists' "aid" is "one administering medicines to cause diseases" and "the more aid south Korea gets" from the U.S. imperialists, "the more it suffers."

The U.S. imperialists have not only subjugated south Korea economically and robbed it of huge natural resources but also brutally massacred innumerable guiltless Korean people up to this day ever since they set foot on Korea for an aggressive purpose.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, descendents of the Yankees who, early in the latter half of the 18th century, exterminated the American natives and fattened on slave-trade and piracy, have imposed indescribable sufferings and hardships upon the Korean people, acting as a colonial tyrant in south Korea.

The massacres and tortures the U.S. troops and the Syngman Rhee army committed in the areas they temporarily occupied are more atrocious than those committed by Hitler Nazis in Europe.

In the postwar period the U.S. imperialist aggression forces did not cease to commit outrages, rape, robbery and murder against peaceful inhabitants in south Korea.

Right after the ceasefire, they shot dead a child playing in the field, calling it "a duck," shot a peasant collecting firewood in a hill, taking him for a "pheasant," bestially raped women, and then shaved their heads, painted yellow their breasts and lower parts of the bodies and drove them out to the street, pulled off the nails of feet and hands of a body with pincers and then put him into a case and threw it away, assaulted civilian houses in Paju in broad daylight by groups of hundreds and robbed them of property. These bestialities in south Korea still evoking surging indignation among the south Korean people and the world people.

The cases of atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea in a few years from 1975 numbered nearly 10,000, counting only those known to the world. The number of their victims including those murdered runs into tens of thousands.

The bestial and ferocious nature of the U.S. imperialists was brought to full light in the Kwangju massacre in May 1980, in particular.

Over 5,000 innocent citizens were massacred and over 14,000 others wounded in Kwangju in a few days by the puppet clique under the zealous manipulation and direct command of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The whole city of Kwangju was drenched with the blood of patriotic people who rose in demand of freedom and democratic rights.

All the historical records after the conclusion of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" show that the whole world that U.S. imperialism is neither "patron" nor "helper" of the Korean people but the most heinous aggressor, marauder and homicidal.

Dependence on Outside Forces Is Road to National Ruin and Patriotism Is Genuine Road for the Nation

The history of 100 years following the conclusion of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" teaches a serious lesson that as long as traitors depending on the force of kowtowing to outside forces are left intact it is impossible to defend the dignity, honour and sovereignty of the nation or break away from the fate of colonial slave.

The history of disgrace imposed upon our people one hundred years ago is repeating itself in south Korea today.

Now the traitor Chon Du Hwan is hammering away at the poppycock that the conclusion of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty" was the "historical foundation" of "Korea-U.S. friendship" and marked the "beginning" of "all-round friendship". He set this year, the 100th year after the conclusion of the "treaty", as "a year of Korea-U.S. friendship" and is squandering a colossal amount of money in various "functions" eulogizing the U.S. imperialists' aggression and plunder and planning so far as to build a "monument to the Korea-U.S. Treaty."

To curry favour with his master, this traitor describes all sorts of atrocities and evils committed by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea after the August 15 liberation as a good conduct and embellishes all their criminal acts against the Korean people as an expression of "friendship" and "amity."

Even the preceding rulers of south Korea who left dirty blots in history with their treacheries could not dare forge history like the traitor Chon Du Hwan.

The burlesque of this traitor is an unbearable insult to the patriotic forerunners who dedicated their lives to the struggle against aggression and treachery and for independence and freedom of the country and an intolerable challenge to the entire Korean people who treasure the nation's dignity and the country's sovereignty.

Anyone of the Koreans with an iota of conscience and blood as a Korean cannot call the enemy of the nation a "friend."

Only a flunkeyist-traitor who permits himself at any crime to win the favour of his master can reverse black and white and praise the enemy as a friend.

Chon Du Hwan is an old running dog picked up and raised by the U.S. imperialists from many years ago and a traitor who is imbued with U.S.-worshipping idea to the marrow of his bone.

This was openly ranted that he would not overlook speaking unpleasant words about the United States in any form.

The world knows that already over 20 years ago he betrayed the nation and reduced himself to an agent of the U.S. imperialists and pledged "not to forget the benevolence of the United States even if he dies."

Being such a traitor, he committed such hair-raising atrocities as slaughtering with tanks and rifles supplied by the U.S. imperialist murderers fellow countrymen who rose in demand of democratic freedom and rights at the time of the Kwangju incident.

The true colour of the traitor Chon Du Hwan was revealed with increasing clarity during his trip to the United States from the end of January to early February last year.

He himself paid a visit to the aggressor and begged for the nullification of the "pullout plan" of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea and their permanent presence.

Today when many countries of the world are following the road of Chaju (Independence – tr.) against imperialist domination and subjugation, it is only such traitors as Chon Du Hwan who beg for the continued presence of foreign troops in south Korea.

His dirty nature as a flunkeyist-traitor was clearly shown in harshly suppressing south Korean students and people after the recent case of arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

On March 18 south Korean students set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, one of the important bases of the U.S. imperialists in their ideological and cultural infiltration, and shouted "U.S., Go Home!" and "We Denounce Neo-Colonialism of U.S. Imperialism". This was an eruption of the wrath against the U.S. imperialist aggressors which had been pent up for a long period in the hearts of the south Korean people and students and a just patriotic struggle to build a new independent society, a new democratic society in south Korea free from aggressors and traitors.

Nevertheless, the traitor Chon Du Hwan decried this righteous struggle of south Korean students and people as a "ruinous violence" and "indiscreet action", apologizing to the U.S. imperialist master, and arrested and penalised tens of thousands of students and people.

All facts eloquently tell that Chon Du Hwan is the most faithful watch dog of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitor to the nation and dirty flunkeyist overshadowing the preceding traitors by far.

In shamelessly forging history and unhesitatingly betraying the country and the nation today this traitor seeks to remain in power indefinitely by winning the trust of the U.S. imperialist master.

This, however, is a fool's day dream.

To put an end to the outside forces' aggression and interference, overthrow the traitors and build a reunified and independent, dignified sovereign state is the unshakable will of the Korean people.

This fully accords with the trend of the present era following the road of Chaju, opposing all manner of domination and subjugation.

Noisy clamourings about "amity", "friendship" and "cooperation" now raised by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets through the farcical "functions" celebrating the "centenary" of the conclusion of the Korea-U.S. Treaty" are aimed to foster U.S.-worshipping flunkeyism among the south Korean people, lull their anti-U.S., anti-Chon Du Hwan sentiments, perpetuate the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and continue with ease with their brigandish aggressive and treacherous acts in the future.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces remain in south Korea *and the U.S. imperialists'* policy of aggression on Korea continues, neither the complete national sovereignty of the Korean people, nor the uniform development of the nation, nor peace in Korea is thinkable.

The struggle of the south Korean people to clear south Korea of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces trampling underfoot the national sovereignty and barring reunification of the country and overthrow the traitors who are licking the boots of the foreign forces, engrossed in treachery, is a just patriotic struggle for democracy and reunification.

All those who love the country and the nation should unite closely under the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation and the banner of independent reunification and rise as one in the nation-wide struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the traitors.

The south Korean people should thoroughly reject U.S.-worshipping flunkeyism, the ruinous idea of dependence on the outside forces and have the consciousness of national independence. They must never be fooled by the flowery words of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs about "friendship," "protection" and "cooperation" but resolutely smash their deceptive tricks.

The just struggle of the south Korean students and people for driving the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of south Korea, abolishing the military fascist rule of the traitor Chon Du Hwan and realising democratisation of society and reunification of the country will certainly be crowned with victory with the active support and encouragement of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

To reunify the divided country is an urgent task which brooks not a moment's delay for the Korean people to completely establish national sovereignty throughout the country.

(Continued on page 8)

S. Korean Monthly "Sin Tong-A"

Arirang Life at Colliery (7)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Sister of My Close Friend

Several of the miners' wives there began preparing side dishes and hunch.

Among them was Un Gyong, who was listening to our talk. She came and sat beside me.

"I hope you will win in the election and humble K's pride. You will surely do that."

I silently stroked Un Gyong's long hair.

Those near me heard Un Gyong's words and began to talk to me loudly.

"Hi, president, what are you going to do?" Chol Su asked me. I shook my head. I didn't want to be in an office where I would have no end of trouble and would be most likely to be spoken ill of by others. And I hesitated to be a leader and look as if I was puffed up. Because not a year had passed since I came here.

They complained, saying that they were disappointed, and drank liquor.

Un Gyong brought us dishes of cuttlefish with sauce. They were pleased and said hot dishes went well with liquor.

"Taste this," Un Gyong said to me and picked up cuttlefish with chopsticks and brought it to my mouth.

I was in low spirits as I had quarreled with K.

I got sickish because I drank much in order to drown my grief in drink. I shook my head. Un Gyong was on the verge of tears. Her eyes were filled with tears.

Suddenly I felt Un Gyong was a mature girl. A sister of my close friend, who had followed me like a butterfly, with her nose running, and adored me as if I were her elder brother. She was 22 years old.

I suddenly stood up.

"I'll go back earlier than you." Others stopped me. But I didn't hear them, and left there turning my face, "I want to be alone for a while". I sat in a thick growth of pine trees and was deep in thought. Un Gyong came with stealthy steps. I gave a tight hug to Un Gyong, who comforted me. Un Gyong dropped her face on my chest.

We may have hoped a long time ago to be so close to each other. A few days later we told Chol Su's father we loved each other. He smiled knowingly as if to say that he had known that already.

Cave-in

In January the next year, winds were unusually warm. Usually, they were cold like ever. And snow was soft.

A year and five days had passed since I began to work at the third coal mining station.

On that day Chol Su and I were in the same group. Kim, who was famous for his noisy chattering, was in charge of carrying coal.

One hour after we ate a mid-night meal at 4:00 o'clock in the morning, there was no coal to carry. Chol Su went to the face to see what happened there.

Kim, with a bushy-bearded face, began to speak as usual in a cheerful voice, sometimes speaking ill of the others.

"This is a true story. It makes me mad only to think of it. The story is. . . . . "

I felt disgusted to think that I had to hear that boring story again and I ran after Chol Su.

"Eh? Listen to my story, Hi, Li." Kim said and followed me.

When I went up 20 meters, I heard ear-splitting blasting noise and at the same time the light of Chol Su's safety lamp suddenly was gone.

Pillars fell in a wave from the face below and a large amount of coal was falling down together with stone.

"Run away . . . . . to that place."

Kim and I ran along a coal vein and rushed into discarded old pit. A terrific explosion followed us immediately. The exit was already closed. A huge rock, weighing as much as 1 ton, had fallen down in front of us, breaking pillars one after another. The upper part of the pit crumbled.

Ghastly shrieks echoed in the pit. Safety lamps flew like so many arrows.

Chol Su

When I pushed myself forward to get hold of one of these lights, a rolling lump of coal struck me on my knees strongly. I gave a groan and squatted down.

But my strong and impatient desire to catch the light made me forget the pain. The light, appearing and disappearing in a coal heap, came down to me.

I desperately grasped the light. Fortunately it was Chol Su's shoulder. Though I caught his shoulder, I was unable to pull him out of the coal.

Coal flowed down and pulled Chol Su's body.

"Pull me out, pull me out!"

Kim, trembling with fear, squatting down in a corner, and breathing heavily, at last came to us tottering.

"Pull me out quickly!"

Kim was just trembling, shouting in a strange voice, didn't seem to know what he had to do.

"Pull him out! Damn you! Chol Su, take courage!" I shouted at the top of my voice.

"U... Su... Su Mun....."

Chol Su grasped my hand.

"Pull him out, pull him out!" We at last helped Chol Su out of the coal heap. We tumbled down backward. The pit was still shaking, making a ghastly noise. We were unable to see ahead of us. Chol Su's face looked black and bloody-stained in the light of the safety lamp. All his body was bloody as if he had been scratched all over. Chol Su was only breathing painfully. He didn't move.

"Chol, Chol Su, Chol Su . . . ."

I frantically called his name. He didn't answer.

Tears streamed ceaselessly down my cheeks. I hugged him firmly. Chol Su was heavy like stone.

The place where we had taken shelter before, had collapsed. So we couldn't but go ahead. We went forward a few meters to find ourselves at a dead end. If the flow of coal reached there, it meant our death. That would be the end of us all.

Water was flowing from a wall I leaned against.

"Hu... hu... water..."

Chol Su groaned. He wanted to drink water. There was no water to drink.

The pit was still collapsing. Deep, earth-shaking rumble continued.

Kim, huddling himself in a corner, was trembling all over. I heard him clattering his teeth. A vynil bag with dynamite in it was found beside Kim. A small amount of water flowing from the wall was collected in the bag.

I laid Chol Su on the ground, and carried the water gathered in the vynil bag to Chol Su's mouth.

Chol Su couldn't drink water smoothly. When I shook his neck, he gulped down the water.

My knees ached. Chol Su breathed heavily. Blood streamed down his injured face. I wiped off the blood with my towel which I had around my neck. Tears trickled down from his closed eyes, in two black-red lines. Kim slowly crawled to him and looked down his face, trembling with fear.

Engagement

"Chol Su, open your eyes!"

Kim murmured.

I embraced Chol Su closely.

"Oh, Su... Su Mun... This..."

His strained voice was very thin and feeble. Chol Su made grimaces and spit blood. The blood flowed down his neck and dyed my black-stained work dress about the knees. Tears fell from my eyes onto Chol Su's bloody face.

The air became rare and breathing became hard. I found an oxygen pipe in a corner of the old pit where we took shelter.

"Hi, open the valve at the end of that pipe. We may get some oxygen from there."

The abdomen of gasping Kim was like that of a frog. He slowly crawled to the valve and turned it. Oxygen spouted out with a hiss.

"Don't open the valve too much! That's dangerous. Turn the valve a little bit."

The cave-in calmed down after a while. There was no indication of a rescue corps coming to us. If a rescue corps was near us, it would have been impossible for us to know that.

Chol Su seemed to move his body. He continued to vomit blood. He seemed to have received an internal injury.

"Chol Su, keep up your spirits." I gently shook Chol Su. Chol Su opened his eyes painfully.

"Wa... Water....."

I gave all the remaining water in the vynil bag.

"Oh, I am going to die in this way....."

Chol Su murmured. Tears streamed ceaselessly down my cheeks.

"Chol Su, don't die! What shall I do if you die."

Tears fell in drops from Kim's eyes.

"Su... Su Mun..... I'll leave you... We... are... close friends....."

He stopped.

"Song In's mother... she is a pitiable woman. . . . . I... only the son of my family... will leave my father....."

"Go on....." I said.

"Please make Un Gyong happy..... A dream I couldn't realize..... I wanted to mine a large amount of coal, more coal than the Taeback Mountains..... Please mine coal for me....."

"Don't worry! I will mine coal for you."

Chol Su vomitted blood again and collapsed. His carotid, slightly pulsating, pulsated once and ceased to do so.

"Cho..... Chol Su!"

I cried pressing my face upon Chol Su's. He didn't move at all.

Mr. Kim cried strangely and crawled about here and there like a beast. And he began to sob holding a discarded coolie sack.

I thought I heard a wailing of a devil from a far.

I put down Chol Su's corpse becoming cold from my knees and laid him on the ground full of coal. I covered Chol Su's face with a towel dyed with blood and stared at his face.

(To be continued)

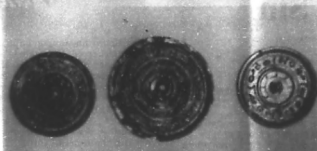
Korean Paintings "Retreat in Mt. Inwang Valley"
By Chong Son

Silla Built in 2nd Century

A large amount of ironware, copperware and earthenware items excavated recently at the Choyang-dong remains in Kyongju City, South Kyongsang Province, drew the attention of south Korean historians and archaeologists.

Excavations of the Choyang-dong mounds of Kyongju started in 1979. The recent excavation was the fourth in the series. Some 350 items were discovered from about 90 tombs.

It is said that the previous theories on the date of the founding of Silla and the character of ancient Korean culture should be changed according to the discovered relics including iron blades, iron swords, iron axes, coins, copper mirrors belonging to the Former Han period (202 B.C-8 A.D.)



Copper mirrors of the Former Han period was excavated at the Choyang-dong mound, Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province.

Proof of Legend of Hyok Ko Se

South Korean historians consider that Silla was founded in the mid-4th century and Japanese historians in the beginning of the 5th century. These viewpoints reflect their basic thinking that Korea was backward and that Korea did not develop independently but only as it was influenced by external forces.

South Korean historians of ancient Korea are now compelled to reexamine the "established theory" on the date of the founding of Silla and to move up the date from the mid-4th century to some time around the 1st century B.C. insisting that the legend of Pak Hyok Ko Se about the founding of Silla, has been proved to be true by a large amount of ironware items, copper mirrors, earthenware items, etc. A south Korean paper reported sensationally: "It was made clear that ironware items were in general use and that a state was founded by Hyok Ko Se" (south Korean daily "Hanguk Ilbo" dated Dec.1, 1981).

New Ruler Having Ironware Items

The story of Pak Hyok Ko Se, the first king of Silla, as told in the "Samguk-sagi" (History of the Three Kingdoms) and "Samguk-yusa" (Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms), runs as follows:

In 69 B.C. the heads of six villages gathered and agreed.

"We don't have a king, who can reign over farmers. So they are selfish and they don't obey us. We must have set a virtuous king on the throne, found a state and build a capital."

When they looked in the southern direction, they found steam arising like lightning and a white horse kneeling down, where was a purple egg.

The horse, after a while, went up the Heaven. A boy was born of the egg. He was elegant and good-looking. They washed this boy in a spring in the east. His body was surrounded by an aureole, while birds and beasts were dancing. The earth and the sky were shaking and the sun and the moon became brighter. They named the boy Hyok Ko Se or Pul Gu Ne. The name meant that the boy ruled the state so that peace might prevail over the country.

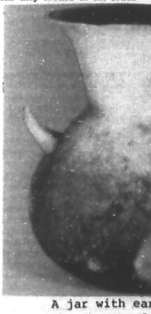
The story of Pak Hyok Ko Se reflects the historical course of the founding of Silla. This was substantiated by the relics excavated at the Choyang-dong mounds in Kyongju. It is naturally unavoidable that there is something exaggerated and mystified about the story. However, it is necessary to perceive historical facts in it.

The heads of six villages of Kyongju had a new ruler as a king not from among themselves. As Chinese documents record, this legend reflects the historical fact that Silla was founded by those who came from Kochoson (Ancient Korea).

The legends of the northern tribes—Puyo, Koguryo and Kochoson — are also about the rulers coming down from Heaven or born from an egg, and a horse.

The story of the founding of Silla that Hyok Ko Se was born from an egg, is strikingly similar to the legends of Chu Mong of Koguryo and King Churo of Kaya. Therefore, this means Koguryo, Paekje, Silla and Kaya were founded by those who shared the same culture and myth.

It can be said that the relics of Choyang-dong, Kyongju, show the strength and highly developed culture of Hyok Ko Se made king by the heads of six villages, that is, the ruler who ruled small countries east of the Raktong River with their ironware items. The development of productive forces through use of iron instruments and the division of labor promoted the founding of Silla and its rapid growth.



A jar with ears excavated at the Choyang-dong remains Kyongju

Denied History of Silla

Tumuli at Choyang-dong in Kyongju which were discovered with ironware items and copper mirrors of the Former Han period, are presumed to belong to a period from the 1st century to the 2nd century A.D.

The date of the founding of Silla will be determined if the legend of Pak Hyok Ko Se, archaeological materials discovered at Choyang-dong, Kyongju and records of "Samguk-sagi" and "Samguk-yusa" are studied and analyzed systematically and correctly.

Pre-war Japanese scholars thought that Silla was founded in a period from the mid-4th century to the beginning of the 5th century and their theory is still supported by present Japanese and south Korean scholars. However, their "theory" doesn't hold good. The traditional interpretation that Silla (and Paekje, too) had been a tribal federation for a long time and formed as an ancient state in the 4th or 5th century. It said that tradition up to the 17th King Nagol of Silla was not true and this history of Silla was deleted from history books.

Archaeological Proof

The relics of Choyang-dong, Kyongju, proved that the theory of the historians of the DPRK on the date of the founding of Silla was correct. They regarded Silla as founded in a period from the beginning of the 2nd A.D. to the middle of the 2nd century.

The scholars of the DPRK strictly analyzed the records of "Samguk-sagi" and "Samguk-yusa" which say Silla was established in 56 B.C. They moved down the date 100 years.

This was done in the light of a comparative study of historical relations among Silla, Paekje and Kaya and of the conditions of Chin Han, a mini-state before Silla.

The writers of "Samguk-sagi" and "Samguk-yusa" say that Silla was established B.C. It may be assumed that they found it necessary to emphasize the legitimacy of Silla as against Koguryo.

The relics of Choyang-dong, Kyongju, proved that the examination of and confirmation of the date of the founding of Silla by DPRK historians was correct and at the same time archaeologically prove that the legend of Pak Hyok Ko Se reflected a historical fact on the founding of Silla.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Mar. 9

* Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidala, Head of State and President of the Military Committee of National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by roving ambassador Chi Jae Ryong.

Expressing satisfaction with the favourable development of relations between Mauritania and Korea, the head of state hoped that reunification of Korea would be achieved peacefully by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference.

Mar.10

* Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal, met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier of the Administration Council.

Mar. 11

* Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali, authorized by his President, met a government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Gi Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK), on a visit to Tunisia.

Noting that the dispatch of the government delegation by President Kim Il Sung was an important occasion in bringing closer the relations between the two countries, the prime minister said that the visit of the Korean government delegation to Tunisia would contribute to strengthening mutual relations among the non-aligned countries.

* France Albert Rene, Chairman of the People's Progressive Front and President of Seychelle met the delegation of the WPK headed by Yu Yong Gol, vice-Director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee, on a visit to his country.

Noting that the friendly relations between Seychells and Korea are deep and solid in all aspects, the President of Seychells said that the Seychellois people would always stand on the side of the Korean people.

Mar. 12

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kong Jin Tae, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Dar Es Salaam for a visit to Tanzania.

Mar. 13

* Mathieu Kerekou, President of Benin, met Son Chang Su, DPRK ambassador to his country.

The Benin president expressed the belief that reunification of Korea will surely be achieved in accordance with the proposal for national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

Mar. 14

* The party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Ok, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Managua for an official goodwill visit to Nicaragua.

Mar. 15

* An agreement on friendship and cooperation between the Korean Journalists' Union and the All-China Journalists' Association for 1982–1985 was signed in Beijing.

* Malian President Moussa Traore met a government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi.

Declaring that to support the reunification cause of the Korean people is a consistent stand of the Malian government, the president said that the Malian government and people will smash any attempt and manoeuvres of the south Korean puppets, firmly standing on the side of the Korean people in the future, too.

Mar. 16

* A delegation of the International Air Transport Association headed by its Director General Knut Hammarskjold arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* An economic delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria headed by S.L. Adenijiadele, Chairman of the Federal Housing Authority, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* Julius K. Nyerere, President of Tanzania met a government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae.

The president expressed full support to the new proposal for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung and to the Korean people's struggle for its realisation.

Mar. 18

* Fidel Castro, first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers met in Havana the DPRK party and government delegation headed by Li Jong Ok, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council.

Expressing deep satisfaction with the very excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, the first Secretary stressed that he would make positive efforts to further consolidate and develop them.

Mar. 19

An delegation of the Australian Labour Party headed by Graham Richardson, Member of the National Executive Committee of Australian Labour Party, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Mar. 20

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea left Pyongyang to attend the Fourth Congress of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba.

* A delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People headed by its vice-Chairman Kim Hyong U left Pyongyang by air to attend the Conference of the Non-Governmental Organizations on the Second Special Session of the U.N. and the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations on the Reunification of Korea and Human Rights in South Korea to be held in Geneva.

Mar. 15–20

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Sun, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Deputy Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee, visited Finland.

Mar. 21

* A protocol on cooperation in radio broadcasting between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Czechoslovak Radio for 1982–1984 was signed in Pyongyang.

Mar. 22

* A government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Cornelia Filipas, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the RSR, arrived in Pyongyang by plane to attend the Tenth Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the RSR.

* A delegation of Czechoslovak Television headed by its Deputy Director General Libor Batrla arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

Chongryun Is Doing Great Job: Choe Dok Sin

By Ho Hyo
Special to The People's Korea

Mr. Choe Dok Sin, former south Korean foreign minister, former commander of an army corps (Lieutenant General), presently Chairman of the Peodal National Council in the United States, was recently interviewed for the first time by a reported of The People's Korea in Pyongyang.
He said that Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) is doing really a great work in Japan and that an overseas compatriots movement should reflect voices of the people at home.
He also stated that overseas Koreans must play a part in conveying messages of the south Korean people to the world public.
He was in Pyongyang to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.
Here are excerpts from his interview:

I heard a lot about Koreans in Japan from Chairman Han Duk Su. I learned what I had not known, and yesterday's performance given by Korean artists in Japan was fantastic.

The great leader told me to see their concert, and it was really wonderful.

I was moved to tears when they sang of the fatherland.

I could not hold back tears when I thought that the fatherland is divided and that you live in Japan suffering from maltreatment and inequality.

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) is doing really great work in Japan. Chongryun is like a state.

For 20 years, in difficult conditions, you have waged a campaign to teach Korean, establishing schools from kindergartens to university. It is marvelous that Korean schools should have produced many people who learned our culture in a systematic way.

I hear that members of the art troops which gave a performance yesterday are the Japan-born second generation. Their Korean is so impeccable that they don't give us an impression that they learned Korean in Japan. That is due to the fact that they received Korean education given by Chongryun.

Their Korean is genuine Korean. It is rather better than my Korean, I feel.

Chongryun people deserve my highest tribute.

So far I have not had any contact with you and I don't have a correct understanding of your activities, and I really wanted to see you. I hoped our meeting would materialize through Chairman Han. So today is a very significant day to me.

If I have an opportunity to visit Japan, I'm sure to call on you to learn a lot from you.

I saw in the Kim Il Sung Stadium many young people from Japan who came to the fatherland to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader carrying letters of loyalty, riding motor bicycles.

Burning loyalty for the great leader on the part of Korean compatriots in Japan and vivid looks of Korean youth in Japan made me move to tears.

Chongryun people are doing a good job in Japan with a gung-ho spirit even under the difficult conditions.

At the Grand People's Study House I also saw gifts Korean nationals in Japan presented to the President. I was marvelled at the gifts and felt ashamed of myself.

I envy you living in Japan proudly as citizens of the northern half of the Republic, while I feel shame at myself.

I mean overseas Koreans except those in Japan do not do a good job, do not unite like you do in Japan.

Of course, we have tried hard to achieve what you did in Japan, but it has not been successful.

Former south Korean foreign minister Choe Dok Sin talks with a reporter of The People's Korea.

I feel ashamed of our unfinished job.

It is my understanding that an overseas compatriots movement should not remain a mere overseas movement but should reflect voices of the people at home.

I think we can communicate with each other, whatever obstacles there may be. We could fully understand each other even though we live on the opposite sides of the earth. So we can understand what people in south Korea think of. Therefore, an overseas compatriots movement should reflect the voices of majority of people at home.

At present, the majority of south Korean young people, workers, intellectuals, students and religious people are launching a courageous struggle to end the dictatorship of military gangsters and democratize society. We overseas compatriots should not only give them active support but do what we can do overseas to help them.

There are countries which exert a negative influence or take obstructive policies on the reunification of Korea. We should direct efforts to neutralize their moves running counter to the reunification.

We should let them know that reunification is in their national interests.

I think that people are one thing and their regime another. So we have to be always friendly at the grass-root level.

Meanwhile, we must do what the people at home cannot do. We overseas Koreans must do something for them.

Whatever good statements they may make, it is impossible for them to inform the world public of them. We must play a part in conveying their message to the world public.

I was fortunate in having a chance to talk with you. When I go back to the United States, I will tell compatriots in the United States about the might of Chongryun and the burning patriotism of 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan.

Repeated SR-71 Violations

The United States again infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 into the airspace above the Kangryong Peninsula, South Hwanghae Province, in the western part of the DPRK at around 13:39 on May 27 and committed acts of espionage against the northern half of the Republic, reported the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) that day.

Earlier, at around 13:20 the Americans sent the spy plane into the airspace across the military boundary east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of the DPRK, the KCNA added.

The United States have committed espionage by sending SR-71s into the inviolable airspace of the space of the DPRK on 19 occasions since April 22.

It should be also recalled that, on May 24, the Americans sent their spy plane twice into the air above the Kangryong Peninsula in the western part of the DPRK and its airspace east of Kangwon Province in the eastern part of it.

After infiltrating the spy planes into the inviolable airspace of the northern half of the DPRK, the Americans are trying to justify their espionage acts, claiming that it is a flight through "international airspace."

The KCNA said, "This vividly reveals their method of describing black as white."

The successive infiltration of the spy planes by the United States into the eastern and western airspace of the DPRK despite Pyongyang's repeated protests and denunciation is a vicious challenge to the unanimous aspiration and desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a premeditated act for feverishly hastening preparations for a war against the northern half of the Republic, stressed the KCNA.

413th MAC Meeting

Kidnap Attempt Denounced

At the 413th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on May 28 at Panmunjom, the DPRK side lodged a strong protest with the American side against the vicious armed provocation committed by the south Korean soldiers on May 17 in the Demilitarized Zone and called the American side to account for it.

Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of the DPRK side to the MAC explained the May 17 firing as follows:

"On the morning of May 17, when civil police personnel of our side were on their routine patrol duty in our portion of the DMZ south of Pyonggang in the central sector of the front, four south Korean army soldiers crossed the Military Demarcation Line along the rails and suddenly attacked them, opening fire.

"Our personnel on patrol duty could not but take a counter-step. Thereupon, the frightened south Korean army soldiers began to flee, throwing away even their weapons.

"At that moment, scores of south Korean army soldiers fired at our patrol personnel," said he.

"The south Korean army fired into our portion till around 12:10 more than 10 recoilless gun shells, upwards of 4,100 large-calibre machine-gun bullets and over 8,000 M-16 automatic rifle bullets, more than 12,000 shells and bullets all told," added the Major General.

"This patently shows," Han Ju Gyong stressed, "their provocation was a deliberate and premeditated act to kill and kidnap our personnel."

Citing concrete facts to prove that of late US side is committing acts contrary to the Armistice Agreement including military provocations on the ground and in the sky and the sea, he noted that the number of such acts goes beyond 1,570 in the period from May 1 to 24 alone.

"Owing to such military provocations of the enemy, the situation in our country is being daily aggravated and a dangerous situation which may lead to armed conflicts between the two sides at any moment has been created," he remarked.

He emphasized:

"The Military Armistice Commission should pay due attention to the enemy's military provocations and take effective steps for their discontinuation."

F. M. Memorandum

(From Page 5)

In order for the Korean people to solve the question of Korean reunification by themselves independently, it is imperative to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from south Korea and to terminate the U.S. imperialists' interference in the domestic affairs of Korea.

The most realistic and reasonable way of achieving reunification of Korea independently and peacefully is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to reunify the country enjoys the unreserved support of the world peace-loving people.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the reality today and give up the "two Koreas" plot, renounce the anachronistic policy of occupation of south Korea and quit south Korea at once along with their aggression troops and destructive weapons, taking off the "U.N. forces" helmet in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations.

They must also stop the criminal act of encouraging the traitor Chon Du Hwan to split, fascism, confrontation and war and take their hands of aggression and interference off Korea.

If the traitor persistently seeks fascism, split, confrontation and war, depending on the outside forces and committing treacherous acts as ever contrary to the desires of the people, it will only bring earlier its destruction.

This is an inexorable truth proved by history.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses the conviction that the just struggle of the Korean people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of south Korea and realise the complete sovereignty of the nation and peaceful reunification of the country will enjoy the active support and sympathy of the governments and peoples of all countries of the world that value peace, democracy, national independence and national sovereignty.

Pyongyang, May 20, 1982.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA **Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8** **Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.**